

Weekly National Intelligencer.

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Weekly National Intelligencer.

By GALE & SEATON.

JAMES C. WELLING, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
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The "impending crisis," which, it has been feared by many anxious persons, was foreshadowed by Solicitor WHITING's plan of disposing of the Seceded States when the rebel power of the South should be subdued, turns our eyes with deep solicitude to all revelations of opinion from those whose devotion to the Administration is unquestioned, and whose relations to it may authorize us to consider them as in some degree speaking the sentiments of the Government, and whose positions are such as also to give weight and influence to what they say. For, if we are to accept the project enunciated by Mr. WHITING as expressing the views of any higher authority than his own, we should deem it as more portentous to the future of this distracted Republic than any scheme that could be hatched in the most mischievous brain for extinguishing all hope of returning union, peace, and harmony to our wretched country.

In this search after the views of the Government through the expressions of confidential friends on this absorbing question—for it rises in importance above any other growing out of the rebellion—we are glad to find the following, from different and widely distant sources, but both of them in general sympathy and particular favor with the Government. The first is Governor ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, whose hostility to secession and rebellion is as deep and uncompromising as that of any man's. In an address which he recently delivered to a large public meeting in his State, he expressed the following sound and consoling sentiments:

"The idea has been cunningly circulated that after the rebellion has been suppressed the North will not let us back into the Union, or let us have a State Government. What shallow humbug and deception! Some think we must petition the Government to get back into the Union. I deny the doctrine of secession wholly, absolutely, *altogether*. Tennessee is not [nor any other State] out of the Union, never has been, and never will be out. The bonds of the Constitution and the Federal power will always prevent that. This Government is perpetual; provision is made for reforming the Government and amending the Constitution and admitting States into the Union, not for letting them out of it. The ever-changing condition and wants of the people require the improvement, not destruction of the Government."

"Our State Government lies dormant and civil government is suspended in this convulsion. What shall be done? I come, not with the sword in one hand and the torch in the other, but with the olive-branch of peace, and urge you to the work of restoration. It is a noble work. The beauty and wisdom of the Constitution are unequalled, for its grouping of principles seems like an emanation of divine wisdom. It guarantees a republican government to all the States. When the rebellion overthrew your State Government, the United States guaranteed you a republican government still. This is its simple duty and obligation. It is a Government of many States, and there must be harmony between all parts of the machinery; there must not be clashing between the different wheels of our political system."

"Where are we now? There is a rebellion. This was anticipated, as I said. The rebel army is driven back. Here lies your State—a sick man in his bed, emaciated and exhausted, paralyzed in all his powers, and unable to walk alone. The physician comes; not to quarrel about antecedents, but administer to his wants, and cure him as quickly as possible. The United States sends an agent, or a military governor, whichever you please to call him, to aid you in restoring your Government. Whenever you desire, in good faith, to restore civil authority, you can do so. Manifest a desire to do so, and a proclamation for an election will be issued as speedily as it is practicable to hold one. One by one all the agencies of your State Government will be set in motion. A Legislature will be elected. Judges will be appointed temporarily, until you can elect them at the polls; and so of sheriffs, county court judges, justices, and other officers, until the way is fairly open for the people, and all the parts of civil government resume their ordinary functions."

So also the *New York Times*, an authority inferior perhaps in point of dignity to that of Gov. JOHNSON, but nearer to the source of power, and as likely to reflect the views of the Government. That influential journal of Tuesday last, in the course of an article on the future of the civil war, expressed the following unexceptionable and encouraging opinions:

"No one asks them [the rebels] to beg for peace; they have to do so to stop fighting. Let them recall their troops from the rebel armies; let them repudiate and repel the force by which the rebel leaders coerce them into continuing the war, and then the war will stop of itself. It will not be necessary for the President to hold out the olive-branch—it is held out, and has been from the very beginning of the war. The President and Congress have over and over again assured the people of the South, in the most formal and solemn manner, that they were waging war solely and exclusively to maintain the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that whenever that authority should be acknowledged and restored, and there should no longer be men in arms resisting and defying it, the war, from the very nature and necessity of the case, would come to an end. This is just as true now as it has been from the beginning of the rebellion."

"The objects of the war have not changed in the least. They are to-day precisely what they were when the war began. The means and agencies by which it is carried on have changed from time to time to meet the changing emergencies to which war, like every other great human transaction, is of necessity exposed. But the object to be obtained by the war is exactly what it was when the first gun was fired."

"Nor have the Southern people any right to ask the President to promise them any thing whatever as a condition of laying down their arms. Every thing he could promise, which is to affect their permanent welfare and civil condition, is already guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States. Let them return to the shelter and protection of that great Charter, and their rights are perfectly secure. This they can do—and this they must do if they wish the war to end."

Regarding these two respectable sources as probably interpreting or indicating the highest official views, we are happy to find in them nothing about obliterating State lines, throwing the Southern States into hotchpot, or remitting them to a condition of Territorial minority and pupillage, *à la* Whiting.

The reader may think that in this pursuit of truth under difficulties we would naturally have sought for a solution by interrogating the letter of the PRESIDENT himself to the Springfield meeting, which reached us after the above citations were prepared, and which is published in this day's paper, and this we have not failed to do; but, truth to say, with all respect for the President, and with every disposition to treat his letter with the candor due to it, and also in the single-mindedness with which we are sure it was written, we have not found it an easy task on a first perusal to reduce it to its simple elements, to subject it to an interpretation explicit enough to inspire us with confidence in its correctness, or at least to deduce from it any thing to elucidate the project put forth by the late Solicitor of the War Department. We shall think it our duty to examine with care the exposition of his views which the President has deemed it proper to offer to the country in this letter, and submit to our readers any thoughts which its further perusal may suggest.

CONSERVATIVE SENTIMENT.

It gives us great pleasure to perceive that the political signs are auspicious to the hopes of those unflinching patriots who desire to see the restoration of the old Union, with all its powers universally re-established, as well as the constitutional rights of the States, in unimpaired vigor. There seems to be a drift in public sentiment adverse to that fanatical spirit of the North which, the more mischievous for its sincerity, has worked with a fanaticism, equally fierce in the South to bring the country to its present condition of almost utter ruin. We perceive, as we think, one of these signs in the proceedings of the late great State Convention at Syracuse, composed of the especial and out-and-out friends of the National Administration, and in the moderate as well as patriotic spirit of the resolutions they formally adopted, and which we subjoin, with the exception of one of them which is disfigured by a personal imputation on the enlightened Governor of that great State, which portion we omit as not only in bad taste but as unjust and unwise:

Resolved, That it is the first and highest duty of every American citizen to do all in his power to maintain the integrity of the American Union and the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States over the whole national domain, and that in this crisis of the nation's fate we recognize the supreme obligation of laying aside all differences of political opinion and of giving to the Government a generous and cordial support in its efforts to suppress the rebellion.

Resolved, That we hail with patriotic exultation the victories achieved by the Union arms as indicating the sure and speedy triumph of the Union cause; that we regard the prompt and effective reinforcement of the Union arms as of vital importance to a speedy termination of the war and the preservation of the country from hostility with foreign Powers.

Resolved, That while, in common with the whole country, we deplore the ravages of war, and would hail with heartfelt rejoicing the return of peace, we deem it ineffectual with the honor and dignity of the nation to make any other tenders of peace to the men in arms against it than such as are embodied in the Constitution of the United States, under which they can at any time resume their place in the American Union, subject only to such pains and penalties as they may have incurred by a violation of the laws; and that while we would have the Government deal in the most liberal spirit with those who may lay down their arms and restore their allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, we will consent to no peace which shall involve a separation of the American Union, a recognition of the right or the power of any State to secede, or any change in the Constitution of the United States except such as may be made by the people in accordance with the forms which it prescribes.

Resolved, That in the unparalleled difficulties which it has had to encounter, the administration of Mr. LINCOLN has deserved the gratitude of the people of the United States for the ability and steadfast courage with which it has prosecuted the war for the preservation of the Union; and that we find in the signal success of its financial policy, in its preservation of peace with foreign nations, and the splendid victories which have crowned our arms, evidences of wisdom and of patriotism which entitle it to the confidence and support of the American people.

Resolved, That we deplore the efforts made by interested politicians and designing demagogues to arouse a spirit of partisan hostility against the Government, believing that it tends to encourage rebels, to prolong the war, and involve the country in fresh difficulties both at home and abroad, and we call upon loyal men everywhere to do every thing in their power to lay all animosities of political sentiment, to kindle anew the patriotism of the people, and to unite the patriots of all parties in a common effort to re-establish our arms to crush the rebellion and restore the Union.

Resolved, That to the brave soldiers of the Republic, who in the prosecution of the war have evinced equal zeal and fortitude, valor and devotion, we tender the grateful thanks of our constituents, of the loyal millions of our countrymen, and of the lovers of impartial freedom throughout the world.

Resolved, That we approve the action of the Government in repelling in firm and friendly terms every attempt at foreign intervention in our affairs, and that the State of New York will bear her full share of whatever duties and responsibilities the Government may hereafter be compelled to assume in preserving any part of our country from foreign invasion, and of maintaining upon this continent the sovereignty of American influence and the perpetuity of republican institutions.

Resolved, That we present to the people of the State of New York the names of the men this day nominated as Union men, not as partisans, without regard to their political antecedents, and we ask for their support of all loyal men without distinction of party.

GOVERNOR BRAMLETTE'S INAUGURAL.

We gave a day or two ago a brief telegraphic notice of the able and patriotic inaugural speech of GOV. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, and to-day have the pleasure of inserting the greater portion of that interesting address—the more interesting from the peculiarly trying position and noble course of that great-hearted State, worthy of the character and memory of her renowned sons, CLAY and CRITTENDEN.

STEAMER CAPTURED.

The steamer *Warrior*, Captain Wolf, was captured a few days ago, sixty miles north of Tortugas. She was from Havana, bound to Apalachicola. She is a rebel (side-wheel) steamer, and ran the blockade from Mobile to Havana, loaded with cotton. She had on board, when captured, an assorted cargo, valued at about \$150,000. The *Warrior* had on board three passengers, in addition to a crew of thirty-nine men.

THE "BEAM" AND THE "MOTE."

An Ohio journal remarks upon the "tenacity of prejudice" in Kentucky which opposes the enrollment of free negroes in the ranks of the army. The "prejudice" in Kentucky which revolts at raising the negro to an equality with the white race by admitting him to the honorable profession of arms, is the result of feeling imbibed in childhood, which habit and the presence of negro slavery make a second nature. But the "prejudice" should not excite the special wonder of our Cincinnati contemporary, seeing that in adjacent States where negro slavery never existed, and where the people might be supposed to be exempt from the prejudice so deeply rooted in a slave community, free negroes are not permitted to come at all.

We are indebted to some friend on the Eastern Shore of Maryland for calling our special attention to the following article in an esteemed contemporary, (the *Kent News*), which, apart from its thoughtful character and laudable spirit, as a text for a few remarks which its perusal has suggested, we give entire to our readers, notwithstanding its kind reference to our paper, which, however gratifying such references always are, we seldom indulge the vanity of repeating in our own columns:

From the *Kent News* of September 5.
We present to our readers an article from the National Intelligencer at Washington, one of the ablest as well as most loyal papers in the country, and a letter from Mr. John Adams, Jr., who has travelled through considerable portions of the South, and from free communication with many of her people gathered most valuable information in reference to the public sentiment of that section.

Mr. Adams thinks that an offer of terms by the President would be received with alacrity and measures be taken for a return to the Union. Why should not such an offer be extended? It is an act of magnanimity for the stronger to make proposals to the weaker. The stronger can do it without compromising self-respect or peril of public opinion. Let the nation be magnanimous. "They are one of our race and flesh of our flesh." The war is waged by us, as the Congress and President have emphatically declared, not for subjugation, nor to interfere with any State institution or domestic relation, but solely for a restoration of the Union, the maintenance of the Constitution, and enforcement of the laws. The theory of Congress and of the President is, that the so-called seceded States are not outside of the Union, but in it, and that the rebellion operates only to obstruct the execution of the laws in those States. They are in a state of suspension, not secession, and can legitimately return at any time by electing members to the Senate and House of Representatives. If the President and Congress are true to their antecedents, the process of return is easy; but an initial step is necessary. Who is to submit terms of reconciliation?

Let it not be said that more lives shall be sacrificed, more families reduced to mourning, more misery and sorrow disseminated, more property destroyed, and more millions of money expended upon a question of mere etiquette and form. Our country can afford to be generous; magnanimous. It can never lose in the estimate of a virtuous, humane, and enlightened public opinion. He who is ambitious to accomplish a greater and nobler deed than Caesar, Alexander, or Bonaparte achieved, win a higher niche in the temple of fame than they occupy, and be placed in a country's affection and gratitude by the side of the immortal Washington, will make the first and decided movement for a restoration of the Union, and for the maintenance of the laws, the country to peace and comparative happiness, which will soon re-open the springs of individual and national prosperity, and refresh and gladden the hearts of a whole people. Let the white-winged angel of peace be sent on a mission of brotherly love by the head of a nation to the misguided and repentant masses of the South.

We admire the calm tone and patriotic spirit of our Maryland contemporary, but we confess we are not prepared to go at present quite as far as its praise-worthy desire for peace proposes. In the great affairs of Government it may be sometimes wise to regard the injunction of Augustus, *festina lente*; and thus, while we most heartily agree that any State which seeks to return to her place in the Union, so far as she has ever forfeited it, and to resume all her constitutional rights, privileges, and duties, should be welcomed with the fraternal feeling so touchingly exemplified in the divine parable of the prodigal son, still we are not prepared to say that the time has yet arrived for any general tender of amnesty and acceptance of submission on the part of the Government. Not that we think, as the President intimates, that no overtone towards peace is to be proffered until the leaders of the rebellion shall succumb—for they have staked their all on the issue of the rebellion and will be the last to give up—but because we believe that until the military power of the insurgents is subdued, it would be as unbecoming as it would be vain to invoke submission and retraction.

AN AMNESTY SUGGESTED.

A letter to the Cincinnati Commercial, dated at Frankfort (Ky.) on the 31st ultimo, says:

"Gen. GREEN CLAY SMITH, Congressman-elect, has just returned from Washington. I travelled with him to-day from Covington to this place, and during our trip he told me that while at the national capital he had an interview with Mr. LINCOLN relative to the issue of a proclamation offering a general amnesty to all now in arms against the Government who ground their weapons of rebellion and come back to their allegiance. He advised the President to grant full protection to the person and property of all returning prodigals—using the general term 'property' to include slaves as well as horses and lands. Mr. LINCOLN said he would not revoke one line of his proclamation. General Smith did not want him to do so, but simply asked that repentant rebels be permitted to test the legality of the edict in the civil courts. The President expressed himself perfectly willing that they should do this, and said he would abide by the judicial decisions when made. The interview was quite satisfactory to both parties. In conclusion, Mr. Lincoln said he thirsted neither for blood nor the property of the rebels. The war could not terminate too soon for him; but, if at its close it was found that the institution of slavery had suffered, its friends and not he would be to blame."

DRAFT EXEMPTION IN BROOKLYN.

The draft, which was commenced on Monday in the 2d district, Brooklyn, under the supervision of Capt. Maddox, was finished on Wednesday. Among the noticeable men drafted were Theodore Tilton, of the Independent, and a son of ex-Mayor Wall, of Williamsburg.

In the Brooklyn Common Council on Wednesday, Alderman Whitney in the chair, a communication from the Mayor in relation to the loan of \$500,000 for the relief of the families of the drafted men was read. The committee then reported a resolution that all members of the fire department in Brooklyn, active and exempt, who were in good standing on the 1st of July; that all active members of the various uniformed regiments known as the National Guard, and residents of Brooklyn; and all those whose families depend upon their daily labor for support, shall be entitled to the sum of \$300 in the event of their being drafted to pay their commutation fees.

THE BATTLE AT ROCKY GAP.

RETURN OF GEN. AVERILL'S EXPEDITION.

A few days since we copied from a Richmond paper the Confederate Gen. JONES's report of the battle of "Rocky Gap," in which he claimed that Gen. Averill was repulsed. The following account of the affair, from the *Wheeling Intelligencer*, gives a very different result:

"Private despatches received in the city last evening announce the return to Huntersville, Randolph county, of the expedition under Gen. Averill recently sent out by Gen. Kelley."

"Gen. Averill's route extended through to the counties of Hardy, Pendleton, Highland, Pocahontas, and Greenbrier. He destroyed the salt-petre works in Pendleton and drove Jackson out of Pocahontas, pursuing him to Greenbrier, near the White Sulphur Springs. At Rocky Gap he encountered the forces of Gen. Jones and Col. Patton, and had a severe action, in which he lost about one hundred men killed and wounded, including several officers."

"Gen. Averill brought in quite a number of prisoners, including many officers. He destroyed Camp 'North-west,' with a large amount of camp equipment, stores, &c. "P. S. A later despatch states that during the late action at Rocky Gap, Capt. Baron Von Koenig, A. D. C. on Gen. Averill's staff, was killed while leading an attack on the White Sulphur Springs. Capt. Ewing, of Ewing's Battery, and Major McNelly, of the Second Virginia Regiment, were both badly wounded."

DESTRUCTION OF THE CAPTURED GUNBOATS.

An expedition under Gen. Kilpatrick, sent to recapture, in conjunction with several vessels of the navy, the gunboats *Satellite* and *Reliance*, which recently fell into the hands of the rebels, was so far as the cavalry is concerned, successful. The *Satellite* is sunk, and the *Reliance* so completely disabled as to be beyond hope of being repaired by the rebels. The following is an account of the joint expedition:

On Tuesday evening Gen. Kilpatrick arrived on this side the Kanawha river, at Port Clinton, and brilliantly dashed upon the enemy's pickets under Col. Low. The rebels did not even make a show of resistance, but rushed into a number of flat-boats and landed safely on the opposite bank. If they had made a show of fight they would have most likely been destroyed.

After the escape of the enemy, Gen. Kilpatrick waited two hours for the co-operation of the navy, which is understood to have been agreed upon. The vessels did not arrive, and Gen. Kilpatrick ordered a battery to open fire upon the gunboats *Reliance* and *Satellite*. This was done at the distance of six hundred and fifty yards. The enemy immediately abandoned the gunboats, very fortunately for themselves, for only a few moments elapsed before the *Satellite* was in a sinking condition, and the *Reliance* rendered useless. Both boats were completely riddled by shot and shell.

The force under Kilpatrick consisted entirely of cavalry and two batteries of artillery. The naval expedition, which was expected to co-operate, could not reach the spot on account of the shoalness of the water. It was under the command of Com. A. H. Harwood, and consisted of the iron-clad *Sangamon* and the gunboats *Commodore Jones*, *Commodore Morris*, and *Harwood*. The iron-clad *Sangamon* was only able to proceed sixty miles up the river, there being not water enough for her.

EMANCIPATION CONVENTION OF MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, (Mo.) SEPT. 2.—In the Emancipation Convention this morning a committee of one from each county in the State was appointed to visit Washington to lay before the President the grievances of the loyal people of Missouri.

A resolution was passed inviting the Union men of Kansas to send a delegation to Washington to act in conjunction with the committee appointed by the Krewek.

Henry A. Clever of St. Louis, Arnold Krekel of St. Charles, and David Wagner of Lewis county, were nominated by acclamation for Judges of the Supreme Court. A resolution was adopted instructing the State Executive Committee of the emancipation party to prepare a public address calling upon the people to form a State organization and a Central organization of the United States to give efficacy and power to reforms in our Federal relations.

A resolution was also adopted providing for a committee of five to prepare a system of organization for the friends of freedom in this State that shall take cognizance not only of the dangers now impending, but for future emergencies.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a platform in substance as follows:

First. Sustaining the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war to complete the final suppression of the rebellion.

Second. Denouncing the military policy pursued in the State, and the delegation by the Government of the military power to a provisional State organization, the whole tendency of which is to throw back the people under the control of the pro-slavery party, and by reactionary influences to paralyze the Federal power in suppressing the rebellion, to prolong a reign of terror throughout a large section of the State, and extend aid and comfort to those who are meditating hostility to the national authority in other States.

Third. Endorsing the President's emancipation proclamation and his efforts for its enforcement, declaring that they will support no one not pledged to its principles; believing that those liberated under it cannot be reduced to slavery, and refusing to sustain any reorganization of the country that does not embody the freedom principles therein contained.

Fourth. Referring to the French influence in Mexico, and calling on the General Government to resist it.

Fifth. Arraigning the Provisional Government as untrue to the loyal people of the State, and giving eight reasons therefor.

Sixth. Demanding immediate emancipation in Missouri. Seventh. Favoring a constitutional amendment to disfranchise all who have taken up arms against the Government or adhered to the enemies thereof.

Eighth. Demanding that the Legislature call a new State convention, to take into consideration the grievances hereby indicated the present Convention to appoint a general Committee of Public Safety, composed of one from each Congressional district, whose duty it shall be to confer with the loyal men of the State to organize and arm them for protection; and in the event of no relief being obtained from our present troubles, to call upon the people of the State to act in their sovereign capacity, and take such measures of redress as shall be deemed necessary.

The proceedings of the Convention were attended with much enthusiasm.

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF TAMPICO.

The New Orleans *Piastre* of August 22d says: "The schooner *Henry Travers* arrived at Quarantena yesterday, six days from Tampico. A telegram from her states that the French occupied Tampico August 9. We have as yet no particulars, and do not know if there was any resistance or opposition to the landing of the French forces. The schooner from Tampico to San Luis is quite as direct, quite as near as that from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, and is probably more feasible for travel, as there is no La Puebla on the way. The occupation of Tampico is only another move upon the Mexican chessboard, and it was made undoubtedly without a check."

GOOD NEWS FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

CAPTURE OF KNOXVILLE.

The Government have received despatches from Gen. Burnside that his cavalry advanced upon Knoxville on the 5th instant, and after some resistance from a small rebel force, which was soon repulsed, the city was captured.

When Gen. Burnside's forces arrived before Kingston some resistance was made, but the enemy soon fell back and retreated.

At this point a cavalry force sent out from Rosecrans' army at Chattanooga (eighty miles distant, south) joined Burnside's forces. The latter pushed on his column to London, at the mouth of the Little Tennessee river, where a sharp fight took place, but the enemy was completely routed with considerable loss. Our loss in all the skirmishes was trifling.

FROM GENERAL ROSECRANS.

The latest despatches received by the Government from Rosecrans, to the 5th instant, say that the situation is entirely satisfactory. Chattanooga must soon fall before the gallant legions of the Army of the Cumberland.

THE IMPORTANCE OF KNOXVILLE.

A late letter from Lexington, (Ky.) foreshadowing the success of the movement of the Union armies in Tennessee, spoke as follows of the importance of these operations: "The latest intelligence brought by officers from the army state that Burnside had passed Jamestown and was between the gaps, and was marching on Kingston, there to tap the Virginia and East Tennessee railroad. This will cut off the retreat of the army of Gen. Buckner toward the West, while another mounted force which has proceeded to the eastward of Cumberland Gap will cut the road above, and thus capture or drive the rebels out of the valley."

"Gen. Burnside is expected to enter Knoxville to-morrow, and from all accounts the enemy is not prepared to resist by a blow. By this stroke the whole of the valley for three hundred miles will be yielded to our arms, a most important line of rebel communication destroyed, and large material possessions fall into our hands. Gen. Rosecrans is expected to cross at the lower end of the valley, and thus seize the Tennessee between Knoxville and Florence, which will be navigable in winter for small boats."

"The march is long, tedious, and difficult. All the provisions will have to be transported hence by wagons, a distance of two hundred miles, unless we can make captures. Promptness and harmony of operation are necessary to its success. No one here doubts of its result. The rebels seem to be in so bad a plight that they cannot withstand the avalanche which is prepared for them."

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

CAIRO, SEPT. 4.—The steamer *Pike*, from Duval's Bluff, arrived at Memphis on the 1st. Every thing was progressing finely. Our troops are in fine spirits.

A reconnoitering force had gone to Lake's Bluff, some distance above Duval's Bluff. There was a small rebel force at that place, which made a show of resistance, but were quickly dispersed by our troops. The rebels lost several killed and wounded. There was no loss on our side.

A considerable force was sent from Duval's Bluff last Thursday, the 27th ultimo, which succeeded in capturing Brownsville after a brief fight, in which the rebels were put to flight. Brownsville is the county seat of Prairie county, situated thirty miles northwest of Clarendon and about thirty-two miles northeast of Little Rock.

HEADQUARTERS ARKANSAS EXPEDITION.

Our advance, under Davidson, has driven Marmaduke's cavalry (about three thousand) out of Brownsville, capturing Col. Burbridge and some privates. At date of despatch Glover's brigade was pushing the enemy toward Bayou Meto, &c.

PILOT KNOWN SEPTEMBER 2.

To Major Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD: Describers from Burbridge's command report that our force attacked Price on the 25th instant at Brownsville and Bayou Meto. "Old Price's" forces were driven back across the Arkansas river on Wednesday last. The entire rebel force was in full retreat. Steele and Davidson are hotly pursuing the fleeing rebels. Hundreds are deserting. Marmaduke's command was wholly routed and scattered. Little Rock was within the grasp of the Federal army. The people of Arkansas north of Davidson, praising God for prospective deliverance from the Jeff. Davis despotism.

CLINTON B. FISK, Brig. Gen.

SHARP BATTLE IN ARKANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, SEPT. 6.—A special despatch from Memphis says: "The steamer *Progress*, from White river, brings the news that Gen. Davidson, with cavalry and artillery, constituting the advance of Gen. Steele's army, on the 28th of August drove the enemy, seven thousand strong, across Bayou Meto bridge, killing and wounding about one hundred and capturing two hundred. Our loss was thirty. The rebels burnt the bridge after crossing. Gen. Steele was at Duval's Bluff on the 31st ultimo."

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS IN NEW YORK.

The Republican Union State Convention of New York met at Syracuse on Wednesday last and concluded its business the same night. The ticket nominated for State officers is composed of the following gentlemen:

Secretary of State..... Peter A. Porter, of Niagara.
Comptroller..... Thomas W. Oresti, of Albany.
General Commissioner..... Benj. F. Bruce, of Madison.
Treasurer..... Geo. W. Schuyler, of Tompkins.
State Engineer..... William B. Taylor, of Oneida.
Prison Inspector..... James K. Bates, of Indiana.
Judge of Appeals..... Henry K. Seilen, of Monroe.
Attorney General..... John Cochrane, of New York.

A series of resolutions was adopted declaring the first duty of every American citizen to be the maintenance of the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws over the whole national domain; that in this crisis all political differences should be laid aside to give the Government a generous support; that the Administration is entitled to special thanks for its patriotism and energy in prosecuting the war; that peace can come only through the submission of those in arms against the Government that no peace ought to be made involving reparation or the right of secession, &c.

POLITICS IN NEW YORK.

The Union Republican State Convention of New York, which closed its labors at Syracuse on Wednesday night, was followed on Thursday by a Mass Convention of Loyal Young Men, over which ELLIOT F. SHEPARD was selected as presiding officer. The resolutions adopted fully endorse the war policy of the Administration; and declare that "the object of the war is not to reduce the inhabitants of the South to a state of vassalage, nor to hold them in the condition of a conquered people, but to preserve the nation and enforce the laws, and to secure a lasting peace," and that when these purposes are attained the insurgent States will be welcomed back into the Union. The resolutions also promise a hearty support to the nominees of the Union State Convention.

PATENTS RENDERED VALUELESS.

A law was passed at the last session of Congress by which all patents were forfeited if the final fees were not paid within six months from the date of issue. The law has just taken effect, and under it some four hundred patents which had been granted previous to March 2, but the fees on which are unpaid, become void. Among them are some really valuable ones.

WAR IN JAPAN.

ATTACKS BY THE JAPANESE UPON AMERICAN AND ENGLISH VESSELS.

JAPANESE PORTS AND STEAMERS DESTROYED.

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPTEMBER 6.—Japan dates to the 24th of July have been received.

The English frigate *Medusa*, bound from Nagsaaki to Kanagawa by the inland passage, was attacked on the 15th of July by the forts and the vessels that had previously fired upon the American ship *Pembroke*. The *Medusa* received twenty-four shots, and was much injured. She had four men killed and six wounded.

On the 20th of July the American steamer *Wyoming* arrived at Kanagawa from a trip to punish the Daimio, whose vessels and forts fired upon the *Pembroke*. The *Wyoming* is reported to have done her work well, having blown up the Japanese steamer *Sancefield* and silenced nearly all the neighboring forts, and left the Japanese steamer *Leneck* in a sinking condition. The *Wyoming* received twenty shots and had five men killed and six wounded, when she deemed it prudent to proceed to Kanagawa.

On the 24th of July Admiral Jasey, in the British steamer *Semiramis*, returned to Kanagawa, and is reported as having arrived with the *Semiramis* on the previous Monday in Simioneki Straits.

The British steamer *Creda* received a fire from the Japanese batteries, which with the forts were bombarded for about three hours. One hundred and fifty-three British troops were then landed, who destroyed the forts, batteries, and town, spiked the guns, and blew up the powder magazine. But little fight was shown by the Japanese after being shelled out of their forts, and what they did do was from behind trees and points of rocks.

Two thousand Japanese troops are reported to be descending towards the British vessels, but it was thought that the would not attempt to pass within range of the guns.

Nothing, at last accounts, could be seen of the Japanese steamers *Leneck* and *Sancefield* but the topsails of one of the sunken vessels.

The casualties of the British in the last attack were three killed.

STEAMER WRECKED IN LAKE SUPERIOR.

CHICAGO, SEPT. 7.—The steamer *Planet* arrived this forenoon, bringing the news that the steamer *Sunbeam* foundered in Lake Superior on the 28th of August. All on board, the wheelmen excepted, were lost. The wheelman lashed himself to a piece of the wreck. After floating thirty hours he was washed ashore at Portage, twenty miles from the scene of the disaster. He reports that the *Sunbeam* left Superior City on Thursday and that early next morning, during a terrible gale, the steamer was struck by a heavy sea which rolled her over on her side. The small boats were immediately got out, and the passengers and crew put into them, when the steamer was struck by another sea and commenced leaking. The wheelman soon afterwards saw the boats filled with the passengers and crew leaving the wreck, but it was impossible to live in such a gale, and they were swamped. It is certain all on board were lost. The *Planet* picked up portions of the wreck which were floating about for two miles around where the vessel went down. The passengers and crew numbered thirty-five.

THE PRIVATEER RETRIBUTION SEIZED.